net in the decision of that of Washington, on the intimation of the latter that the Central American question can be adjusted either by direct negotiation or a resort to arbitration for the cottlement of geographical points, the correspondence has been resumed by Lord Clarendon in a note to Mr. Dallas. The following extract contains the gist of the whole letter:

"I repeatedly informed Mr. Buchanan that it was the wish of her majesty's government to withdraw from the protectorate of Mosquito, provided they could do so with honor, securing adequate provision for the King and the Indians of that country; that Rualan was a possession of her majesty's erown; and that, as her majesty's government could not consent to abandon the protectorate of Mosquito, or to give up the island of Ruatan, merely in pursuance of an interpretation given by the government of the United States to a treaty, which interpretation ber majesty's government uid not admit the most usual as well as the most friendly course to pursue was to refer

the meaning of the treaty to the decision of

a third power. "This offer was made by me to Mr. Buchanan by the direction of her majesty's government, and it was several times renewed and discussed between us. Mr. Crampton ought, undoubtedly, according to his instructions, to have communicated to Mr. Marcy, at the time when he received it, my despatch of the 10th November, giving an account of my conversations with Mr. Buchanan; but his not having done so was of little consequence, as Mr. Buchanan had often assured me that everything which had passed between us had been daily reported to his government. I am, therefore, at a loss to understand how it happened that the President should, as stated by Mr. Marcy, have been induced only by certain collateral incidents to infer that arbitration by a third power of the difference between the two governments in relation to Central America had been proposed by her majes-

ty's government.
"A misconception has, however, taken place which is to be regretted on account of the delay which it has occasioned; tut this has been rendered compatively unimportant by the despatch of Mr Marcy, and the course of proceeding which he new proposes for the adoption of the two governments. Her majesty's gov ernment, before as solicitous as the Presi dent to preserve unimpaired the friendly relations of the two countries, are prepared to enter into negotiations on these matters. with a sincere desire to bring them to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion.
"Mr. Msrcy is correct when he states that

Great Britain lays no claims to any posses sions or territory on the Mosquito coast. and her majesty's government consider now, as they always have considered, that the future condition of the Mosquito Indians, for which her majesty's government are bound in honor to provide, might be assur-

ed by direct negotiation.

"It is not contended, and never has been contended, that the British government, consistently with the stipulations of the treaty of 1850, could, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, take with military force, and hold, San Juan de Nicaragua, or any other point in Central America;' and Her Majesty's government agree with Mr. Marcy cileable with the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus, and would render the treaty nugatory to the United States; but no such pretension has ever been advanced. and no such proceeding has been contem-

"With respect to the district of Belize, Her Majesty's government consider that the only question to be determined, as regards Central America, is that of the boundary between that country and the British possessions; and, in the settlement of that question, no insurmountable difficulty need be spticipated.

"With respect to Runtan and other Bay Islands, these at different periods have been held by Great Britain as well as by Spain, and, having been again occupied by British settlers, formal possession was taken of Ruatan in 1839, by Great Britain, which has since been uninterruptedly maintained. The population increased fast, and magistrates were from time to time appointed by the spperintendent of Belize until 1852, when these islands received a regular form of colonial government, solely for the purpose of their better internal administration; but Great Britain did not thereby acquire any territorial right that she did not previously

"The government of the United Sates however, maintain than even supposing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty were only prospective in its operation, these islands were no part of the British dominions earlier than

"If the difference between the two Governments on this subject cannot be arranged by direct negotiation, there seems no reason why they might not form the matter of a reference to a third power.

"Her M jesty's Government have learned with satisfaction that you are instructed to enter into communication with me in respeet to Central America, in order to ascersip, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation; and if they cannot be so settled, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration on those points of difference as to which this method of settlement may be

requisite or applicable.
"This is the course which her Majesty's government has throughout been willing to adopt; and I have accordingly the honor to inform you that I am prepared to enter into the proposed communication, and I trust that our conference will be conducted in that spirit of cordiality and frankness which, as Mr. Marcy justly observed, is dictated by the true interests of Great Britain and the United States. I am, &c.,

CLARENDON." NEW TARIPY BILL. The Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives has ready completed a bill for the modification of the daties. It is reported that they are to be re-duced to about \$54,000,000. The committee has It is reported that they are to be re agreed to soont \$51,000,000. The committee has a survey to the duty upon the higher and lewer descriptions of wool, in order to continue the protection to those medium qualities produced in the United States. Silk and silk goods, hemp and its manufactures, and the mass of the chemicals in manufacturing and mechanical processes, will be admitted free. The principle of home valuation is to be incorporated with the bill.

The Spartan SPARTANBURG:

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1856. Range of Thermometer at Fisher & Heinitah

THE MAILS. From some cause, as yet not unde everal days behind in the reception of Charleston and Columbia papers. Instead of having Saturday's and Monday's papers, our latest dates are Thursday and Friday.

CAUTION TO HOUSEKERPERS.

Several attempts to enter the houses of our citi zens have lately been made at night by negroes. These occurrences should cause new vigilance or the part of the patrol and housekeepers.

RESIGNATION OF BROOKS AND KRITT.

Messrs. Brooks and Keitt, Representatives in Congress from South Carolina, have resigned their seats in consequence of the arbitrary action of the House in endeavoring by a sectional vote to expel the former, and passing upon the latter severe censure for not betraying the counsels of his friend as to the assault upon Sumper. All the facts will be found in a ther portion of our paper. The Carolina Times says that Governor Adams has designated the 28th instant as the day for holding elections to fill the vacancies.

Several of the papers of the State affect surpris

at the course of our Representatives. We teel none, It is the usual resort, and is an appeal from the fac tionism of Congress to the deliberation of constituents. If these gentlemen have been guilty of the beinous offences alleged against them, let the people approve or else disprove, the action of the House In South Carolina, however, there is but one voice These gallant gentlemen have done nothing justi fying the action of the House, and their constitu ents will send them back strengthened to battle with the hosts of Black Republicanism and the enemies of the Union. No man dare oppose either and hope political life. The vote for re-election will be unanimous in each Congressional District. and would be in the State, were the choice dependent on the general ticket system. South Carolina never deserts the sons who buttle in her defence.

NOTICES OF PERIODICALS.

Blackwood's Magazine for June. This adu able foreign monthly reached us last week, and losed the current volume. If reputation is proof f merit, this periodical deserves the patronage of very reading man and woman in the country on hat score. Now is the time to send on orders to LEONARD SCOTT & Co., New York, who are the American republishers of Blackwood and the Four Reviews. The former and one of the latter may be had for \$5, or the whole for \$10.

The Lady's Book. L. A. Gopey, Philadel-

phia. \$3 per annum, in advance. This is the ladies book par excellence, and is it every way deserving their liberal support and care ul perusal. We remember the avidity with which, when a boy, we glanced through its pictured pages on our way from the post office with the mail, and from that day to this we have had a hankering after Godey. But what a change for the better! Then it was a book of secondhand plates and such letter press as our infant periodical literature afforded. Now it has expanded its plan, and embraces instruction in every branch of female accomplishment not forgetting the more substantial department of housewifery. Nothing is forgotten that may adorn the person, the parlor, the dining table, the bed chamber-the head or the heart. Industryindustry-is written on every page, and thrift and acta utamaed on for Godey.

We are permitted to club the Lady's Book with the STARTAN for \$4. We offer this arrangement o new and old subscribers, when they pay in advance. Send along the money, and begin at once, as a new volume commences with the August

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Chancellor Dunkin, at Greenville Equity Court, made a decree of some public and professional interest. A bill was filed (as we find the case noticed the Patriot) to enjoin a defendant from obstructing the complainant in laying out his road through defendant's lands, under a charter for a turnpike:

"The Chancellor decided that the charter grantng the complainant a turnpike read through th fendant's lands, without providing for compensation for the injury done, conferred no right on the complainant to construct his road against the con-sent of defendant. In a very able and learned opinion, the Chancellor held that the right of eminent domain only authorized the Legislature to construct a public read through the lands of a proprietor without compensation. That when they attempted to author ze a private corporation to construct a turnpike road or railroad, they must provide for compensation to the owner of the soi compensation was not provided for, the corporation was estopped, without the consent of the land prorietor, from laving off the road. His honor the Chancellor also decided that the Court of Equity had no jurisdiction, and that the Court of Sessions afforded an ample remedy by indictment, if the complainant's rights were interfered with by de-

CENTRAL AMERICA .- The accounts from Central America show that Walker's government can continue only so long as he may have sufficient force to put down all treason and opposition on the part of the natives of the country, not only in Nicaragua, but in all the other Central American States. Gen. Rivas was considered as nothing more than a prisoner of war, and it seems that he has succeeded in escaping the fate of Corral and Majora. In an exhausted and universally hostile country, an invading force must, for continued success, receive fresh and frequent supplies of men and

More Caning - The Washington Light Infantry, in memory of the kindness shown them by the military of Columbia and Greenville, have forwarded to the chief military officers of each place Pal-

CASE OF MR. HERBERT .- The trial of Mr. Herpert, of California, for the shooting of Keating, a waiter at the National Hotel, Washington, ended n a mis-trial-the jury standing seven for acquittal and tive for conviction. A new trial is progressing Ore the same court.

Hon. Charles Sumner left Philadelphia on the 12th for Cape May. It is all gammon about the critical condition of his health. So says the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

A London paper is informed by returned passengers that they positively saw John Sadlier, the British banker who is said to have committed suicide, in New York.

It is reported at Washington that the Spanish difficulty with Mexico has been adjusted.

Cassius M. Clay is one of the Fremont Squak vial electors in Kantucky.

INAUGURAL ADDRESSES AT WOFFORD. To hear a series of able discourses on scientific

objects, on a day signalized as a Conday for a College within our precincts, constitute not only an epoch, but one of the sources of intellectual pleasures of which we have many invaluable opportunities. Our gratification is peculiarly heightened when we reflect upon the address of Professors DoPRE and SMITH, on last Wednesday. Each was founded on the specific studies of their several professorships, and for amplitude of range, depth of research, elegance of composition, and polish of delivery, will compare with any similar productions from any similar institution. They were not merely addresses of rounded periods, mellifluent pen, poetic flow, but rich and stately in thought and form. They had the very dignified majesty of intellect, united with the simplicity of reason. The subject of Professor DuPre's discourse was Geology, its bearings, its concordance with the Monnie account of the creation of the world, its proof in support of the Bible, and its age. To preve that the earth existed for thousands of years anterior to the history which Moses gives of its creation, he gathered up here and there fragments and pieces of material organism, not only from the surface of the earth, but from the depth of her rich and scientific bosom. He skimmed the surface of mether earth, but not his subject. He explored her depths as hedid his subject: searched for the fossils for proof, s well as seanned our mountain sublimities for

Prof. DuPre's inaugural was a production much more merit than will be generally a cribed to it from the fact, that it was delivered in rather too low a tone of voice to be distinctly heard by the sudience. We happened to have a favorable posiion, and heard the most of it very distinctly, and can say, without exaggeration or a disposition to flatter or please, that we regarded it at the time as not only an able production, but one which in richness of figure, vigor of style, and beauty of composition generally, was not surpassed by anything we heard during the exercises, and well calculated to reflect eredit upon its author and the institution of which e is deservedly a popular and worthy professor.

The address of Dr. Smith was very brief, but a quiver of polished arrows. To say that it was eloquent in language, wrial in thought, as well as intructive in its teachings, is to tell what all will concede who had the pleasure of listening to it. Of the eloquence of this learned divine nothing in symmendation need be said. To speak of them in such terms as it requires is to lavish praises where o expenditure of thought and fancy are required, s his reputation as one of the most charming and loquent ministers is not bounded by State lines, but extends to every part of the United States whither his name has gone.

His theme was the cause of English literatur-Chrough its blooming valleys he passed, picking up is richest metals, and thence ascended to its flowery heights, whence he wove chaplets of flowers of brightest tints to crown this masterly vindication of his professorial chair from the imputations of its inutility and want of value in this utilitarian age. Strongly, and in no element terms, did he characterize the subject of the teachers of our primary schools in laying well the foundations of an Euglish education. Not only did he picture the deplorable and incorrigible results of such educational negligence in our incipient schools, but even in those that make greater pretensions-in those which as sume the honor of teaching in the aute-room of our Colleges and preparing the boy for entering upon the higher studies of science and literature which are taught in the inner temple. He said that to certify that a boy is prepared for College, when he is stterly ignorant of English grammer and its cognite branches, thereby degrades his profession. Verily, we say. These radical defects are blemishes in the superstructure, mar its beauty, and rob it not only of strength and solidity, but of all its radiant beauties. It is like building a house with foundations of uncomented, unpolished stone, and giving it a finish. To use his figure, the policy is as absurd as that of the man who advised the construction

We have always thought, and think still, that our common educational systems, with our appropriations for their support, might do, if we would eradicate the great evil-cure this radical defect

Modify the plan by changing our mode of supplying the Common Schools. Let none assume to teach who are not familiar with the sciences which constitute the elements of all individual education as well as social education. Give our first teachers charge of our primary schools.

MR. DALLAS .- Quite a fuss about dress has latemade Mr. Dallas cut a singular figure in the London newspapers.

Divested of the outra, cous exaggerations of the British presses, the facts are simply these, that Mr. Dallas, accompanied by a friend, went to the Queen's levee; the friend's costume was not in acordance with the regulations, and both gentlemen, Mr. Dallas and friend, returned to the embassy in Harley street.

The Times, as usual in American affairs, was foremost in making the most against this country out of the incident; but had to follow it up afterwards with the following statement :

"We are requested to state that the America gentleman to whom admission was refused to her Majesty's levce on Wednesday last is a Professor in the Military Academy at West Point, and that he wore on that occasion his official costume, a blue dress coat with button of the Engineer corps blue pantaloons, white waistcoat, black stock, and mon hat.

"It was objected on the part of the master the ceremonies that in this attire, wearing a black life. Nor did he then believe he would be punished stock, with no sword and no dress hat, he could by a court of law and here by a majority of the not pass the Queen. The objection was made in a manner exceedingly kind and courteous, but the times urged the official character of the dress ob-jected to, feeling pained at the position in which his untryman was placed, among cutire strangers, and in a place to which he was entirely unaccutomed, offered to return home with him, in which suggestion his companion joined. Under these circumstances the American Minister left the Palace with the gentlemen whom he was about to

present. It is but just to the sensible woman who is the Queen to say, that as soon as made aware of the matter, she ordered the presentation of the gentleman in any dress he might be pleased to appear in

-but l	he had left	the pals	ice.		
	following is to the gr				
Alabar Texas. Missou Arkon N. Ca Tennes	risasroliniassecnt	Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 4 Aug. 7 Aug. 7	Maine Georgia. Florida . Penasylvi Ohio Indiana.	ania .	. S-pt. 8 . Oct. 6 . Oct. 14 . Oct. 14 . Oct. 14
	-			*	

Prof. John Locke, of Cincinnati, inventor of the magnetic clock, is dead.

RAILROAD SURVEY.—By a private letter, we learn that Col. Gwynn, Engineer on the Rabun Gap Road, is to commence on the 22d instant the examination of the route from the mouth of Nantihala to Duck Town. This is the route advocated through our columns some time since by Col. Wm. H. Thomas. We believe a charter has already been obtained. If the result of Col. Gwynn's er amination is favorable, the road will be accurately surveyed and marked off previous to the meeting of the Legislature.—Arheville (N. C.) News.

THE STOOMS AND SURNER CASE.

In the Hosso of Representatives at Washington. on the 11th instant, occurred the following closing debate on the report of the committee to investi-Brooks upon Mr. Summer:

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, asked for the furthe postponement of the consideration of the report on the Summer assault till Wednesday, for the reason that the majority had bad developed to them some facts affecting one of the results. some facts affecting one of the parties implicated, and they wanted to consider the propriety of offer-ing an amendment to the pending resolutions. To this objection was made.

Mr. Meacham moved the previous question, which was agreed to.

Mr. Edmundson, by general consent, made a

which was agreed to.

Mr. Edmundson, by general consent, made a statement affecting himself. He caused to be road his testimony before the select committee; and then said he did not complain of the conclusions of the committee as to the effect of the testimony which he had given, but objected on the ground on which he had given, but objected on the ground on which they sought to censure him, without even giving him notice that they purposed introducing a resolution of censure against him. He admitted that he did know o! Mr. Brooks' intention to attack Mr. Sumner, but he should have degraded himself had he revealed the private counsel of his friend. The threatened condemnation of the House for not betraying confidence would not for a moment change his mind. He was present on that occasion to see fair play, nothing more, on both sides

sion to see fair play, nothing more, on both sides.

The committee, he said, had characterized his conduct as "reprehensible," because he (and Mr. Keitt) did not take steps to prevent the assault, and inform Mr. Sumner of his danger. But he thought if there was any danger, it was to Mr. Brooks gone out that Mr. Summer was armed. In answer to a question from Mr. Dunn, he said if he had had an opportunity of appearing before the com-mittee he could have satisfied them that he would mittee he could have satisfied them that he would not have interfered in the matter, except in the

case of foul play.

Mr. Pennington said he had informed Mr. Ed. mundson that so far as he was informed he (Mr Edmundson) should have the privilege of appearing before the committee.

Mr. Edmundson replied that after the report wa made it was then too late. He thought that jus-tice had been denied him in the first place, and

that he would rather appeal to the House.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, defended the report and said he had not only been willing but anxious that gentlemen implicated should furnish such fauts as they wished in their vindication. He then proceeded to show that the question at issue involve he very existence of this government. Whether the people of this land shall have power to govern; whether the constitution and laws, on one hand, shall prevail, or, on the other, whether the free dom

of the endgel.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. English, "that the House declare its disapprobation of Mr. Brooks' assault on Mr. Sumner, and deems this a fit occasion to declare its disapprobation of the use of language in debate personally offensive to individual members of Congress or States of the Union."

It was disagreed to—yeas 35, pays 174. Mr. Harris and Mr. Hoffman were momenta ed that had they been present they would have vot

cd in the affirmative.]

The question was then taken on the resolution of the minority of the committee, as a substitute for that of the majority, namely: "That this He was the committed by has no jurisdiction over the assault committed by P. S. Brooks on Charles Sumner, and therefore deem it improper to express any opinion on the sub This was disagreed to-yeas 66, nays 145.

The question was then taken on the resolution of the committee, "that Preston S. Brooks be and he is forthwith expelled from the House as a represenative from South Carolina " The question was decided in the negative-year

21, nays 95-two-thirds not being obtained. Mr. Brooks rose to a question of privilege, saying that he had felt that the rights of his constituents and the rights of members had been violated by the action of the House.

Mr. Giddings.—I wish to know what the ques

tion of privilege is?

Mr. Brooks-I will state it. Mr. Duno,-I ask that, by unanim e getleman from South Carolina be heard Mr. Giddings .- For one I shall give no such

consent. I object to anything out of order from that gentleman.
The Speaker.—The gentleman from South Carolina states that he rises to a privileged ques-

on. Mr. Dunn, -I trust the House will entertain a Mr. Nichols—Deleasy may have prevented

Mr. Nichols—Deleasy may have prevented

He replied that he did not intend to be so underthe gentleman from speaking heretolore. It is stood. He did not intend to hold himself out as a proper that he should be heard now. I protest in fighting man, and if there was anything in his ame of truth and justice against

silent if he desires to speak.

Mr. Eustis.—It would be a gross violation of courtesy and decency to deprive him of the privilege.
Mr. Florence.-The gentleman from South

Carolina had risen and was stating his question without objection, and it was not in order for Mr. Giddings to object to his proceeding.

The Speaker.—It was competent for the gentle man from Ohio to raise the question of order.

Mr. Giddings.—We have voted and did our duty; and ought not to listen to a speech out of

order.
Mr. Campbell, of Ohi , earnestly appealed Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection; Mr. Brooks ought to be heard, as he was vitally inter-

Mr. Comins likewise appealed to Mr. Giddings to withdraw his objection, and Mr. G. yielded only to satisfy his friends. The memb rs now crowded to the neighborhood of Mr. Brooks, and the spectators in the galleries

manifested intense interest to hear him.

Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Sumner uttered a slander on his State and on a venerable relative sho at the time was absent. Not content with Whoever insulted South Carolina insulted him and he stood ready at all times, humbiy and mod estly, as a son, to perform his duty. He should have forfeited his self-respect and the good opinion of his countrymen, if he had permitted the offene

pass unpunished. It was a personal affair, and in taking redress in sown hands he meant no disrespect to the Senate or House. Nor did he mean any disresp et to Massachusetts. He was aware of the personal cesponsibility he incurred and was prepared to meet it. He knew he was amenable to the laws, which

offered the same protection to every citizen, wheth er a member of Congress or in the private walks of I he had committed a breach of privilege he was

manner exceedingly kind and courteous, out the rule was express, and there was no discretion to relax it. In this position, Mr. Dallas, who was to present him to the House for panishment. The question not only involved him and his friends, but the whole House. If the con equences were con-fined to himself he would be prepared to meet them here or elsewhere. Others, however, must not suffer for him. He had felt more for his friends (Edmundson and Keitt) than himself. They are blameless. Each had proved "a friend, who sticketh closer than a brother." When, he remarked the people of the great North speak of me as a ba-When, he remarked man, they will do me the justice to say that a blow from me at this time would be followed by revolution, and they know it. (Applause, seemingly confined to the galleries.) But no act of mine shall favor revolution. I am not willing to see the con-stitution wounded through me.

He would say to the House that the axe uplifted

over him may fall on them. He had only to say that he could not retain his seat consistently with his self-respect and rights under the constitution. During this very session a member from Pennsyl vania charged his colleague with an attempt at bri bery. Where were the proceedings in that case By passing over it in silence, the H- use has declared that bribery is exensable, but a simple assault and battery not. He spoke of Massichusetts as being in rebellion against the laws and constitution of the United States whilst sitting in judgment on him and demanding his expulsion without a hearing. He had never been called to order, nor had he offended any officer, yet the vote taken to-day trans mitted him to posterity as unworthy of a seat her because of disorderly behavior. In this connection he apoke of Mr. Pennington as "the prosecutor," the "thumb paper," the "Falstaffian n ember," fo

which the Speaker ealled him to order.

Mr. Brooks said that Mr. Pennington called the assault murderous, and said that with a bludgeon l attempted to kill Mr. Sumner. My friend nehuse its has a pretty good sized stick, and I spection of the gentleman from New Jersey. [Mr De Witt held up his stick for a moment. Laughter. Now that stick is double the size of the one used by

Mr. Tratton here rose and eaked that the disorder in the galleries be quieted and that they be cleared. [Hisses from the galleries.]

The Speaker said if the disturbance was repeated he would give that order.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee.—Why I didn't hear any up there just now.

Mr. Brooks, (looking up.)—If I have friends in the gasleries I appeal to them to be quiet. If I desired to kill the Senator from Massachusetts, why didn't I do it? You all admit that I had it in my power. Let me tell the gentleman from New ower. Let me tell the gentlem lower. Let me tell the gentleman from New Jersy that expressly to prevent the taking of life I had an ordinary cane, presented to me by a friend in Baltimore. I went to the Senate chamber de-liberately. I hesitated whether I should use a horse-whip or a cowhide. Knowing the strength horse-whip or a cowhide. Knowing the strength of the Senator to be superior to mine, I thought he might wrest it from me. If he had, I might have done what I should have regretted the remainder of my life. [A voice—He would have killed him.] Tet. days ago, foreseeing what the action of the House would be, my resignation was put into the hands of the Governor of South Carolina.

Mr. Brooks then replied to several other mem-bers who had said hard things of him, including Mr. Comins, quoting his remark "that Massachu-setts would take her own time for the remedy." But he said he would never plead the statute of limitations sgainet the wrath of that State. He quoted from Wr. Woodruff's speech, so strongly Woodruff's speec', so strongly demnatory of his conduct, saying he thought gentleman uttering such sentiments, "a foeman worthy of his steel." He related in the language of his friend Col. Savage, how Mr. Woodruff declined meeting Mr. Brooks in a manner recognised by gentlemen. [The narrative occasioned hughter.] He said to Mr. Woodruff-go, little wretch-there is room in this world for you and me. In his judgment, the cock that crows and will not fight is despised by hens and pullets. [Laughter.]
Alluding to the remark of James Watson Webb.

which had been quoted: "that the assault deserved death on the spot," he said if those who endorsed hat sentiment wished to play a game of chivalry, that sentiment wished to play a game and take the life which they say is forfeited. If his opponents were satisfied with the present state f the case, he was. He returned his thanks to his friends, especially to the good Northern Demo-erats and gentlemen who had the manhood to stand by him, not forgetting John Scott Harrison, of Ohio. Some gentlemen he believed had voted against him contrary to their wishes, but were operated upon by outside pressure; and he spoke

operated upon by outside pressure; and he spoke in commendation of those who gave their votes without indulging in villification.

He concluded by saying: Mr. Speaker, I announce you and the Hou e that I am no longer a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress. [Confusion, appliance and hisses, during which Mr. Brooks Tattierd]

Caruthers said if he had been present he should have voted against the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, believing that no effence to the House had

A long time clapsed before order was restored.

The resolution censuring Messrs. Edmundson and Kent was pending when the House adjourned. after an ineffectual attempt to table it-year 96. navs 111.

A correspondent of the New York Herald re ates the following pleasing incidents connected with he withdrawal of Col. Brooks from the Hall, and lso the narrative of Mr. Savage of his interview with Mr. Woodroff, the "fighting man"-in words: When Col. Brooks had closed his remarks he

etired from the hall, surrounded by friends, includng members, officers, employees, and even the litt pages, expressing their sympathy. Before concluding his remarks, the Colonel paid a little attention to several of his assailants, and part cularly to Mr Woodruff, who had been very abusive on Saturda; last, and exhibited great personal bravery, which however gave way under a little pressure, as will be seen by the following statement from Hon. Mr. Savage, of Tennessee :

WASHINGTON CITY, July 11 .- Dear Sir-I make a brief statement of the main facts connected with my call on the Hon. Mr. Woodroff, of Connecti cut, who spoke to-day in the House of Represen-latives. A few monients after Mr. W. concluded his speech, you requested me to bear him a message immediately went round to that part of the House where he sat, just inside the bar. I told him I wanted to speak with him, and we had better walk time, "Col. Brooks and his friends—mysel ong the number—understood you in your speech the laws of honor, and I am requested to present you Col. Brooks' compliments, and inquire whether

ant would bear that construction be like Col. Bingham, of Ohio, would be ready to explain. I then told him that this declaration on his part but I would advise him to look over his speech be-fore publication; that I thought it he would examine it carefully he would find points and sentences that would indicate to a man of honor and sensibility that he did intend to hold himself out as a fighting that "he would do so," and thus ended our inter

I was fully satisfied, as your friend, believing yo to be as generous as brave, that it could not be your duty or inclination to press the matter further. I am, respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, Hon. Preston S. Brooks.

Col. Brooks has a pocket full of similar docunents. I understand that Mr. Woodruff failed t correct his pamphlet speech, as he promised.

THE FRESHET.

Our exchanges furnish the fillowing particulars of the widespread influence of the recent rains: RAIN AND FRESHETS .- During the past week ne of the heaviest rains which ever fell in the ason, N. C. The creek rose five feet highe hen ever known, and swept away every mill and bridge on it; also destroyed all the crops on the bot-tom lands.—Cheraw Gazette, July 16.

RAINS.—Since our list issue we have been blest with abundant rains. Crops are beginning to immonth we will make a large crop of corn ared by the drought. - Anderson Gazette

ANOTHER FRESHET .- We are sorry to say the ve have had during the past week another shet in our river, which has done a great des of harm to the growing crops. This freshet, in addition to the one so recently experienced, will ent short the expectations of our planters on the river very largely, and apprehensions of short crops and a searcity of corn and provisions for another year

are well founded - Camden Journal, July 15. YORKYLLE, July 15.—Our town was visited with another storm of rain and wind on Sunday evening last, accompanied with vivid lightning and thander, from which the present corn crop sustained considerable damage. We have been informed ed considerable damage. We have been informed that the crops throughout this and the adjoining Districts look remarkably well, and promise to b ne of "Pharaoh's seven years of plentifulness. We hope to be occasionally visited by such re-

reshing sensons.—Citizen.
THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The accounts from all parts of the country, in relation to the late storms and freshets, are gloomy. Much damage as been sustained in many particulars. The crops upon low ground have been overflowed, in many

stances ruined irretrievably.

The oat crop has been seriously damaged, that the bottoms swept off or overflowed, and much of the upland blown down. In many sections of the district no rain had fallen for tive weeks, and he forward corn was almost spent before the late flood. The most serious injury, however, has been the destruction of the lands by washing. At this season of the year, when the soil is constantly un-der the action of the plow and kept as free from grass and weeds as possible, a drenching, dashing storm, such as the late freshet, carries often best part of a man's plantation either upor somebody else's place, or to old ocean. Fancy ditches on hill sides or level lands have not been able to stay the destroyer .- Unionville Journal

THE FINE.-The fine (amount) in which Mr. Criminal Court for this county, on the day before resterday, for his assault on Senator Sumner, was to a penny the penalty in which Gen. Sam Houston was muleted by our District Court, many years ago, his assault on Hon. Mr. Stansbury whom he attacked for words spoken in debate bered .- Washington Evening Star.

RAILROAD CONVENTION. -- We term from the Anderson Gazette that a convention of Delegates from the counties of Georgia and Anderson, South Carolina, interested in the air-line railroad from New York to New Orleans, was held at Madisor Springs, on the 8th instant. Resolutions com-mendatory of the work, and urging liberal sub-scriptions upon the people, were passed. No points were laid down between Atlanta and Anderson the location being left an open question. In specifying the advantages of this route, the Gazette re-

ted. It is to be the connecting link in the great chain of railway connection between New York and New Orleans—the two great cities of the North and South. It is the shortest practicable route between these two places, and if completed will undoubtedly secure a large proportion of the through travel. The distance of the present mail route between Mobile and Washington city is 1192 miles, while the distance on the air line route would miles, while the distance on the air line route would only be 969 miles; being a balance of 223 miles in favor of the air line. When we think of the imfavor of the air line. When we think of the immense tide of travel that is daily passing over the various routes between Mobile and Washington city, and New York and New Orleans, we cannot fail to perceive that a large portion of that travel will unquestionably take the nearest route, and that the air line, if built, will certainly become the thorough-fare.

TRIEGRAPHIC NEWS

RESIGNATION OF MR. KEITT.-WASHINGTON July 15.—In the House to-day Mr. Keitt made a masterly defence against the slanders of Sumner, Burlingame and others. He said that his offence consisted in his refusal to become an informer to those who had villified his State and one of her dis-tinguished Senators. He advised them that his esignation had been forwarded to the Executive South Carolina, and at the conclusion of his remarks he was applauded by the large crowd in the galle-ries, and his friends surrounded him as he was withdrawing, amidst great confusion, after declaring that he was no longer a member of the House.

The Senate passed the House bill appropriating \$50,000 for the construction of a road through Minnesota and Nebraska; also the bill amending the Naval Board Act.

Washington, July 16.—The Senate passed the

bill for the final adjudication of titles lands in Louisiana.

The bill for the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for

fortifications was brought up, but its discussion was postponed until Monday. Washington, July 17.—The Senate to-day confirmed the whole set of appointments of substitutes of those suspended by the late Naval Board. Gen. Gadsden, Minister to Mexico, has been re-called, and Mr. Forsyth will be nominated to mor

The trial of Herbert is progressing, and excite

OLD LINE WING CONVENTION.—RICHMOND, Ju y 16 .- The Old Line Whig Convention met in this city to-day. Fourty-four counties in the State were represented. The nomination of Fillmore was advocated by several speakers, and the cor vention adjourns to-morrow.

Fugitive Stave Case.—Boston, July 16.—A

ugitive slave named James Williams arrived here the brig Prowler. He was taken before Judge Bigelow on a writ of habeas corpus and discharged no claimant appearing.
TERRIBLE RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- PHILABEL.

rina, July 17.—A collision occurred to-day on the Northern Pennsylvania Rollroad, between an excursion train containing the children of St. Mi-chael's Church and the regular train, by which thirty-nine persons, including the priest, were kill-ed, and sixty-nine injured. The cars took fire and many of the bod es were burned.

NEWS FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, July 14.—The

Republican contains a letter from Palermo, Kansas, dated the 8th instant, which states that Gen. Lane had entered the Territory with several hundred men, and that he had been heard to declare that he would take Kansas or die. The same letter states that the Kickspee Indians have had a serious diffiulty among themselves, caused by the free use of quor. Several were killed.

THE EMPEROR AND THE HEIR IMPERIAL -The Paris correspondent of the London Court Journal states that the private ball recently given at St. Sweden, was the most brilliant in point of toilet and aristocracy of company which has been given since the accession to the throne of the Emperor Napoleon III. The Empress, though in a languid state of health, was present for a short time. She was attired in white, with an immense rich lace mantilia, seeming to envelope her from head oot in its transparent folds, whence the diamonds peeped out on every side with dazzling brilliancy. on either side of fier lace, the petals of the flowers consisting of diamonds fixed upon an etastic spring, which, sparkling with most dazzling brilliancy, fol-

lowed the movement of the head with infinite grace.
The imperial intant has received from the Bey of Tunis a present of another cradle, more elegant and more expensive than that in which his royal highness has hitherto deigned to compose himself to rest. The eradle is of silver gilt. Around the edge was a torder of arabesques in precious stones of g cut price, and the value of the star alone, with which the curtain is pinned, is computed to be seventy-five thousand dollars. The net work curtain composed of fine seed pearl, was made by the la clares to be descended from the family of the Pro-phet—thus investing it with a sort of sauctity.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.—The an and production of Indian corn is 600,000,000 bushels, nearly all of which is shelled by machine ry; but the husking is done by hand. The expens husking is estimated at five cents a bushel, o \$3,000,000 a year! No less than 120 different patents have been granted for shellers; but for uskers only tour patents have ever been issued. two of which have long since expired. Not one of them is sufficiently practicable, we believe, to meet the wants of the community. Corn fluskers are very much needed on every farm throughout the land. Here is a splendid opportunity for inventors, and we hope they will not be slow to improve it. The patent for a first rate husking machine will be worth a fortune .- Scientific American.

REFORMATION IN THE NAVY .- It is stated that the amendment made to the Senate bill for reforming the Navy provides for a new Board to ope axamine and pass upon the cases of furloughed or dropped officers who desire it, with a view to a res toration to their former positions, if it is found the have been unjustly treated by the late Board. Th whole number of officers in service is to be temporardy increased for this purpose. This amendment does not interfere with the confirmation of the promotions by the late Board.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's politico religious paper, the Independent, has an article praising in the highest terms Rev. Dudley Tyng for his recent discourse on slavery in the church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia. The editor advises Dr. Tyng to peal from the vestry to the people, never doubting that he will be triumphantly sustained. On the other hand, the Churchman denounces Dr. Tyng, and pronounces the delivery of such a dising that an example should be made of him."

THE CHARLOTTE RAILROAD .- We are pleased to arn that the recent damage sustained by this road has been repaired, and that the trains have com nenced to run according to schedule. The repairs consist of 280 feet of treatle work, and the bridg ing of Fishing Creek, 600 feet of embankment, and about three-fourths of a mile of cross ties and rails were replaced. This work was completed in a very short space of time, thus reflecting much credit upon the officers of the road - Carolina Times. REV. THEODORE PARKER, in course of his ser

mon tast Sunday, says: "Six half-horse, half alligator men from Kentucky or Missouri will put t flight all the loud talking, spread-eagle ers and Aboltienists of New England." ton Journal thinks if the Kansas emigrants from New England will not "fight a battle" they had better stay at home. Why do not the political editors and political clergymen go out to Kansas them selves and "fight a battlef"!

FINE TIMES FOR THE CHILDREN .- On the occaon of the baptism of the Imperial Prince, 50,000 little bags of bon bons were distributed by the Pregot of the Seine among the pupils in the primary schools of Paris. Each pupil received a bag. On the same day a monster balloon ascended from the Champ de Mars, taking up 10,000 bags, each of which, when the balloon had attained a great altitude, was fastened to a little parachute, and sent back to terra firms:

As an serior justice to samering numberty, I cannot withhold my testimony to its virtues as an alterative and prompt purifier of the blood, and take pleasure in recommending it to the profession and the public generally. Yours respectfully, July 3 27 1m. O. BUTCHER, M. D.

contemptable demonstrations. Mr. Clerela tinued to speak to the toast, and to make mentary reference to the character of Pr. Pierce independently of politics, and more ely in regard to his private character as an i

Mr. Cleveland was speaking, and upon his exping the opinion that the disturbances upon Western frontier were a source of as beartfelt gret to the President of the United States as to of those present, the disturbers became apparent frantic, and hissed and howled like numbers. Ti good sense of most of the assembly, hos effectually quieted them.

At the Tammany Hall celebration in New York on the 4th a letter was read from ex-President Van Buren, in which he says he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but now, believing that the Kansas bill will eventually restore quiet, and do justice to every section of the Union, he sustains the measure and supports Mr. Buelieve.

Petitions for a dissolution of the Union are now in circulation in all the Northern States, having been sent out by the agents of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with the request that the be signed and sent to Mr. Hale, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wade, Mr. Seward, or Mr. Fessenden, for presentation to the Senate, or to Messrs. Giddings, Burlingame or Comins for presentation to the House.—Providence Post, July 10.

SECRETARY MARCY IN EUROPE. - Letters from Europe state that Secretary Marcy's entire correspondence on the enlistment subject, and especially his despatch of the 27th May, has placed him ther in the highest rank of statesmen and diplomatist among European publicists.

FUGITIVE SLAVE SURRENDER .- The Quebec Moreary is out in an article enjoining the Cana-dian Parliament to pass a law by which all the distressed runaway slaves in Canada may be returned back to the United States.

A company of twenty emigrants left Blackwell, S. C., last Friday for Kausas, under Gen. L. M. Ayer. They design settling in the territory. Hon. Alfred Cuthbert, who was Senator of the United States from the State of Georgia from 1837 to 1813, died last week.

MARRIED.

On the 26th oft., by Rev. D. F. Hadden, Mr. W. S. PEARSON, of Spartenburg, to Miss Doko-On Thursday evening, 22d instant, by G. W. H. Legg, Esq., Mr. Thomas Durman and Mrs. Els-2a Black, all of Spartanburg.

COMMERCIAL.

COLUMBIA MARKET, July 5 .- COTTON .-- The cotton market presented no new teature yesterday, the little that was offered was freely taken at fo mer priers, viz: 9 to 11½ cents.

Charleston, duly 16.—A fair business was done in cotton to-day, the sales having reached upwards of 1,400 bales. Prices, as the week progresses, show a decided improvement, viz: 10½ a

124 cents.
Baltisone, July 15.—Business as usual at this season of the year is quiet. Change, however, in fairly attended. Flour was dull and rather difficult of sale at the quotations. Stocks and receipts mod crate. Wheat has deeled, and we note a depression in corn. Shippers are purchasing sparingity. Millers buy pretty freely. Provisions are scarce
and very firm. We note a ferther advance in bacon shoulders. There is a good densand to fill
orders and supply the home trade. We have no
change to notice in greecries; holders firm. st full

NEW YORK, July 16 .- Cutton is firm-sales of 10,000 b les, at 11; cents for middling Orleans, and 11; cents for uplend. Flour declined—Ohio \$6.30. Wheat five cents lover. Corn lower.

Religious Notice A M oring of the several Sunday Schools in the town will take place in the Sunday School Room

ING, at 84 o'clock, when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. A. F. DICKSON, District Secretary of the American Sunday School Union. Parents are generally invited to attend.

of the Methodist Church, next SUNDAY MORN.

July 24 92 Religious Notice. Liberal minded Christians of all Persuasions, and Citizens generally, are invited to attend the pulpit of Roy. E. H. Lake, Universalist Minister, late of Alabama, on the 2d Sunday in August, at 11 o'clock, in the vicinity of Hobbysvi le, in this district-piace to be determined more fully by the

citizens of that section. July 24 22

The statistical tables of mortality show a redneion in this country of the proportion of deaths from pulmonary diseases. Doct. Ayer attributes this result to the effect of his Cherry Pectoral. He also asserts that the cures from his Cathartie Pills give reason to believe they will, as they come into more. general use, materially reduce the mortality from those particular dise ses for which they are designed. From what we know of his preparations, we think he has grounds for his claims, and if he has, it is an attainment of which an Emperor might be proud. Rarely is it permitted any one man to know that his skill is bestowing health and life to the masses of his fellow men.

Such a reflection is worth working for, even though he had only the reflection for his reward. Springfield Daily Courier. July 3 27 1m.

M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge IN MISSOURI.

Jos P. O., OREGON Co., July 22d, 1855. MESSAS. FLEMING BROS. DEAR SIRS: I have used DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VER-MIFUGE, prepared by you, in my lamily, and I do think it the best preparation now in use for expelling worms from the human system. My neighbors have also used it with the same success. You are at liberty to use this as you see fit.

Yours, &c., WM. O. NETTLE.

Yours, &c., WM. O. NETTLE.

The above is a sample of certificates daily received by the proprietors, Fleming Bros., of MLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE and LANE'S CELEBRATED VERSALE COST they are the most reliable and popular medicines

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR.
M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pirra-buson, Pa. All other Vermitages in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermitage, also his celebrated Liver Pill., can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine with-out the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Testimony of Doct. O. Butcher,

Green Bank, Posshentas Co., April 10, 1855. Gentlemen:—Some few months since a patient applied to me for medical advice, afflicted with a severe form of secondary syphilis (he had been unsevere form of secondary syphilis (he had been un-der the charge of two physicians without deriving relief.) I commenced using the regular remedies of the profession, but the disease stubbornly resist-ed all Lay efforts. The reputation of Carter's Spaz-ish Mixture having reached me, and being person-ally acquainted with yourselves, I determined to give it a trial. I did so, and in a short time its good effects were evident, and three bestime are good effects were evident, and three bottles cured

As an act of justice to suffering humanity, I